

Athena Post.

TERMS:
Two Dollars a Year, payable in advance.
Advertising rates on application.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Athena, Friday, September 26, 1862.

Bandages for the Wounded.
We are requested to ask the friends in this vicinity for contributions of rags for bandages, &c., for wounded soldiers, to be given to them at the Athens Depot.

Owing to the sickness of one of the workmen in the office, and absence of the printer until Wednesday evening, we are unable to give the usual variety of reading matter this week.

The News.

From Cumberland Gap, we have the gratifying intelligence that that stronghold has certainly been evacuated by the Yankees, and is now occupied by the Confederates. Gen. (Yankee) Morgan's forces left the Gap on the 17th, after destroying nearly all their stores, and blasting a few rocks in the road to check pursuit. Gen. Stevenson's advance arrived about three hours after the evacuation, and at last advice was in hot pursuit, with fair prospect of either capturing or demoralizing them so as to unfit them for any further depredations in this direction. Three hundred sick were left at the Gap. They also spiked and left behind eight siege and four Parrot guns. So far away the last lingering hope, long drawn out, of the deluded dreamers of East Tennessee.

Old Stonewall, as usual, has been playing thunder with the "Young Napoleon's" plans and calculations for the "defence of the Capital." By a movement which only Gen. Jackson could execute, he very unexpectedly appeared at Harper's Ferry, and after a short engagement, the Yankee commander, Brig. Gen. White, surrendered. The fruits of this brilliant victory consists of 11,000 prisoners, an equal number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery, about 200 wagons, and a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. Jackson's loss is reported at three killed and forty wounded.

Of the later fights and movements of our army East, reports are somewhat contradictory. The Lynchburg papers of Tuesday state that our army had recrossed the Potomac and was no longer on the soil of Maryland. Another report says Gen. Jackson had subsequently entered Maryland again and cut a division of the enemy to pieces.

Gen. Bragg is reported to have had an engagement with the enemy at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and to have captured between four and five thousand Federals. Gen. Bragg seems to be moving in the direction of Louisville.

Reports are contradictory as to the whereabouts of Buell. The latest reliable account left him still at Nashville.

Gen. Price has had a fight with Rosecrans, an account of which will be found among the telegrams.

According to the Northern papers the whole North is wild with joy over what they are pleased to term the "repulsion of the rebels from the soil of Maryland." At Harrisburg the people were delirious with exultation at the deliverance from threatened capture. "Maryland, my Maryland," does not seem to have responded as enthusiastically to the advance for her relief as had been anticipated by our government.

We have nothing of large local importance this week. The excitement about enrolling the Conscripts is dying away, and, consequently, volunteering is not very brisk. Broadstuffs, and everything in the provision line, are at famine prices, with an upward tendency.

The Exemption Bill.

The Exemption Bill has passed the Senate. We have not time to put it in type this week. It excludes from military service pretty well everybody except editors, lawyers, and loafers, and, per consequence, will carry a degree of talent, efficiency, and respectability into the field very much needed. Printers at work on papers having 500 bona fide subscribers, are exempt. Some of our brethren of the press are toting on rather extravagantly about the non-exemption of editors. For ourselves, we are not very much distressed about it. Having already realized a stupendous fortune at the business, we are ready to abdicate and give "any other man" a chance to grow rich. So fall into ranks, boys, and no shuffling.

Sail.

We learned, while up the road in the early part of the week, that Salt could be obtained at the Virginia Works at ten dollars per bushel—by going after it and taking the sacks along. Moderate, ain't it!

Another Editor Gone.

Married, on the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, by Rev. J. D. Tadlock, Mr. JOHN SLACK, editor of the Jonesborough Express, to Miss JULIA HOLSTON.

Sale of Blockade Goods.

Another large sale of imported merchandise took place in Charleston on Wednesday. It was the impression of many before the sale that an important reduction would occur in the price of many articles, in consequence of our late military successes, but, except in tea no fall worthy of note has occurred. Some of the most useful articles materially advanced.

The obituary notices from Folk and Bradley shall appear next week.

A journeyman printer can obtain employment at this office for a few weeks, by applying soon.

Capture of Harper's Ferry—The Battle of Maryland.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, of the 26th.)
From the moment that our armies testified their great superiority to the Yankees at Bethel and Manassas, we saw and said that their true policy was to assume the offensive and never to depart from it. A contrary policy produced a series of disasters which brought the Confederacy to the verge of destruction; and had it not been abandoned at last, we are not sure that we should not, in the end, have become a subjugated and an enslaved people. From the moment the defensive system was abandoned, we began to reap the fruits of our superiority in valor and endurance. Victory followed victory in such rapid succession that the whole civilized world stood amazed at our successes. Each successive victory seemed to rise above the last in brilliancy and importance. Karnstown was eclipsed by McDowell, McDowell yielded to Front Royal, Front Royal was surprised by Winchester, Winchester gave way to Port Republic, Port Republic bore no comparison with the seven battles around this city, and they in their turn were overshadowed by the second battle of Manassas. We have this day to record an achievement which throws them all in the shade. An army besieging another army in a position strong by nature and strongly fortified, has been assailed at the same time by a third army, and has not only succeeded in defeating that third army with great slaughter, but has on the same day, compelled the besieged army to surrender at discretion. We remember but three exploits similar to this. One of them was that of Julius Caesar at Alesia—incomparably the greatest of all that mighty General's achievements—where, with 60,000 men, he kept an equal number who were besieged in the town, and defeated, with enormous slaughter, 250,000 who attempted to relieve them. Another was that of Marino Faliero at the siege of Zara, where he kept in the besieged, and defeated a Hungarian army of 80,000 men. The third was that of Prince Eugene at Belgrade.

As far as we can understand the operations, from the very imperfect accounts which we have received, they were somewhat as follows: Our army in Maryland is divided into three corps, commanded by Generals Jackson, Longstreet and Hill. Of these corps Jackson was engaged in the siege of Harper's Ferry, and the other two covered his operations. Conceiving it to be of great importance to raise the siege and to relieve the beleaguered forces, which amounted in numbers almost to a corps d'armee, McClellan resolved to make a powerful effort. He left Washington, it is said, with a force of 80,000 men. From the correspondents of the Yankee papers we heard of him at Rockville and other places on the National road, some time last week, from which we conclude that his army marched upon that road in the direction of Fredericktown. The road passes through Fredericktown, but whether McClellan knew that far we have no means of ascertaining. The first we hear of him is at Boonsborough, in Washington county, which is nearly equidistant from Fredericktown, Harper's Ferry, and Hagerstown, being between twelve and fifteen miles from each, and lying a little north of west from the first, nearly due north from the second, and nearly southeast from the third. At this place, on Sunday, he fell with his enormous force (80,000 men) upon the corps of Gen. D. H. Hill, which was the rear guard of the army. The battle was long, furious and bloody; but Gen. Hill, although attacked by vastly superior forces, stood his ground without yielding an inch. At this place, on Monday, the two combined armies attacked McClellan, and totally defeated him, driving his forces before them for five miles. But for the intervention of night, it is said that the rout would have been complete. At ten o'clock, while the battle was still raging at Boonsborough, Gen. Miles, with the whole army, variously estimated at eight, ten, and twelve thousand men, surrendered to Gen. Jackson. Vast quantities of stores, 12,000 small arms, fifty pieces of artillery, and at least 1,000 negroes (some say 2,500) were captured. Having disposed of Miles and his army, Gen. Jackson was marching rapidly down the Potomac, with the intention of crossing below and getting in the rear of McClellan, thus cutting him off effectually from Washington. These operations shed an almost unparalleled lustre on the Confederate arms.

From the Cherokees.

We learn from private letters received, that John Ross, Chief, Lewis Ross, Dr. Robt. D. Ross, and others, with many women and children, have been seized and carried off, by the Lincoln troops. The houses of these gentlemen were stripped of every thing, their negroes and stock carried off, and their farms utterly desolated. Maj. Geo. M. Murrell son-in-law of Lewis Ross, was one of the chief sufferers. His wife and children were carried off, and had not been heard from at last advice. The Chief refused to make a treaty with the United States, and therefore these barbarities were inflicted. We saw a notice some weeks since that quite a company of Cherokees, including John Ross, had passed through Illinois, on their way to Washington to seek redress for outrages committed on them by the Confederate government, and to obtain protection &c. This was false. They were prisoners, going under compulsion. We hope that our allies will have immediate protection against the Kansas Jay-hawkers.

Prisoners from Cumberland Gap.

A batch of forty five prisoners, a portion of Bob Johnson's regiment, who report to be deserters after leaving Cumberland Gap, were brought to this city yesterday. The most of them are East Tennesseans, several being well known in this county. Two or three report themselves as Kentuckians, and one claims to be an Ohioan. They are held, to be disposed of hereafter.—*Knoxville Register, 26d.*

The Federals have a report at Harpers.

That General Albert Pike has been placed under arrest for treason to the Confederate Government.

The Latest from Maryland.

(From the Lynchburg Republic, 25th.)
We conversed with gentlemen Sunday night, from the neighborhood of Shepherdstown on Thursday, who say that in the battle at Sharpburg Wednesday, the Confederates gained a brilliant victory, driving back McClellan's army with immense slaughter, and capturing several thousand prisoners and a number of batteries. Our own losses were exceedingly heavy.

The enemy fought with desperate determination, but were met with equal obstinacy and courage by our troops, and repulsed in every attempt to break our lines. A large number of our wounded had been brought to Shepherdstown, and they were continually arriving. Our losses were roughly estimated by wounded officers with whom our informants conversed at 10,000. No estimate had been made of the enemy's loss, but it could not have been less than our own, and probably greatly exceeded it. The field was strewed with the dead of both sides.

The enemy commenced giving way about 5 o'clock in the evening, and pursued some distance from the field, but managed to retire in such order as to prevent the retreat becoming a rout, until night put an end to the pursuit. Our troops returned to the field of battle, expecting to renew the fight the next morning (Thursday), but a diligent reconnaissance showed that the Yankees were not in seven miles of the late battle-field, and up to 12 o'clock on that day no further fighting had occurred.

It is stated by the gentlemen who gave us the above intelligence that a portion of our army had recrossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and it was understood the whole body was to follow. The movement was reported to be wholly strategic, and for the purpose of placing a part of our troops in the rear of McClellan, or preventing a flank movement by him. Jackson was the first to recross, and immediately commenced marching down the south bank of the river, with the supposed intention of carrying out the design indicated, and which it was thought would be eminently successful.

From Kentucky.

(From the Atlanta Intelligence.)
Through the courtesy of a friend we have had the privilege of reading a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, bearing date September 7th. From it we make the following interesting extracts:

"We have been suffering much from the pressure of the Lincoln army here. They took a fine mare from me, a field of oats, all my fruit, and of the other products of my place, paying me nothing for anything. I am satisfied, however, as it is, I escaped imprisonment and have taken no oath."

"We are confident now that Cincinnati and Louisville will be promptly taken by the Confederates, and that the Ohio will be a permanent line of defence. Do not be surprised to hear that the Capitals of Ohio and Indiana surrender to the Confederate armies soon."

To the same gentleman we are also indebted for a copy of the Lexington Statesman of the 6th. It is full of interesting news and we use its columns freely.

The Statesman was suspended nearly a year ago, and has been revived the moment freedom of speech was secured to it by the expulsion of the Yankees from that garden spot of the world. Its chief Editor, Major Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., fell gallantly leading the 4th Kentucky Regiment in a charge at Shiloh.

A Lexington and throughout all the "Blue Grass Region," volunteering was the order of the day. Such eagerness to take up arms and such enthusiasm have been exhibited in no portion of the South. Several full regiments had already been fully organized, and some ten or twelve others were filling up with a rapidity never equalled on the continent.

Mr. Sterling and Mayville were both surrendered to the Confederates without the firing of a gun.

Gen. Smith has issued an order directing that oaths of allegiance which have been coerced from the citizens of Kentucky by the Lincolnites, should not be respected, as they are binding neither in law or conscience.

On arriving at Lexington, Col. John H. Morgan issued the following eloquent order:

MORGAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 4, 1862.
BRIGADE ORDERS.

No. 1. The officer commanding in returning to the land of his birth, endeared to him and a great part of his command by every tie that binds a true hearted Patriot to his native soil, cannot help expressing the intense feeling of satisfaction which he experienced to-day, at the reception given to him and his troops by the citizens of Lexington. To suffer there is no such reward for hardships endured, dangers passed, as the acknowledgment of these services by his grateful countrymen.

The acclamation which greeted our troops on their arrival here, the universal joy which their presence occasioned, are the best answer to the vile aspersions which have been heaped by those hated tyrants, and their hireling press, on the officer commanding, and he feels that however much his patriotism may have led him to struggle for Southern Rights, his efforts would have been unavailing unless backed by the valor and ardor of the soldiers of his command.

Soldiers! you are called upon to renew your efforts. There is not one amongst you that would wish to rest until Kentucky soil has been cleared from the barbarian hordes that have invaded it.

By order,
G. ST. LEGER GREENFELL,
Col. and Adjutant General.

Delightful from Missouri.

A letter received by a member of Congress from Missouri, dated the 5th inst., gives the most encouraging account of affairs in that State. The State militia, to the number of fifty thousand, are said to have declared for the Confederates, with the exception of Governor of the State and his band. The Confederates are in possession of Springfield, and the Federal Governor has retired to St. Louis.

Conscription Bill.

We present below the bill as it received at the sanction of the House. It was carried by a vote of ayes 49, nays 39.

A Bill, to be entitled An Act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America enact, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term.

Provided, That if the President in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages herebefore stated, he shall first call for those between the ages of thirty-five and forty years, and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term.

Section 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States for the number of persons within their respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are, or may hereafter become, eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from such States, shall be assigned to the law of the State having such residue.

Section 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, the successful judgment of a rebel army on loyal soil. We do not fear the division of the Union, so much as the overthrow of the Government. No man of ordinary political sagacity can conceal from himself the fact that there is a deep, strong, unrelenting political machination underlying all the movements of the war, and giving character and color to the developments of public opinion. There are men North and South—men of ability, of character, of position, both civil and military—who look to the possibility of saving the Union in other ways than by simply conquering the rebels and compelling by force their return to their allegiance. We need not tell any one that there are men who regard this war as having been brought upon the country by the triumph of the Republican party, and who do not believe it possible to end it and preserve the Union, until the results of that triumph are for the moment set aside and the country has a chance to plant the Government upon another basis. But we can tell President Lincoln that there are men in the army who do not believe the war will end, except by conceding the independence of the South, unless the Government is again restored to Southern control or a Convention is held to form a Constitution under which both North and South can live together in a common Union. We do not know that any officer in the army would advocate, or in any event aid the execution of such a scheme. But we warn the President against doing anything, directly or indirectly, by neglect or by positive acts, to encourage the development of such a sentiment, or to stimulate in any heart the toleration of such a thought. We need not warn him of the absolute necessity of crushing the growth of such treason and disloyalty in its beginning. But we may warn him that this cannot be done by the exercise of force, but only by the display of strength on the part of the Government. What the people want is a Government adequate to the emergency—a Government strong enough to meet any danger, however great—strong in will, strong in judgment, strong in resources, and strong in the confidence and respect of the people. President Lincoln's Government is not strong in any of these respects.

The country has full faith in his personal integrity, his patriotism, and his sagacity. But it demands more than these. It demands a Cabinet made up of men, every one of whom shall contribute strength, and courage, and power, to his Administration. It demands a Government which will lead public sentiment, and not seek slavishly to follow it. It demands a Government capable of waging war—capable of holding up in blinding characters before the people, the objects of the war, of feeling profoundly, and of making the people feel, the spirit of the war; capable of organizing armies, of selecting and of judging Generals,—of overruling their personal contentions, their professional jealousies, and making them all conducive to the common good; capable, in a word, of making out a clear and comprehensive policy suited to the emergency—of infusing its spirit into the hearts of the people, and then, with their aid, of giving it full and complete success. This is what the people mean by a strong Government, and they regard it as the duty of the President to give them such a one.

Upon one thing the country may rely: it is only such a Government that can maintain itself against this rebellion. Any other will be swept away by a usurpation. We live, it must be remembered, in a day of revolution, when violence and force give the law to national action, and when strong, bold men will throw aside forms and usages, however sacred, which stand in the way of what they may regard as the welfare of the nation, and place power in hands that are strong, however they may be stained with the blackest and most damnable guilt.

Reports from the North.

A parolee prisoner from Fort Delaware brought the report to Winchester that the greatest confusion prevails in Washington, and that Lincoln has gone to Buffalo. General Wool has been sent to Philadelphia to fortify, and all the Pennsylvania troops are concentrated at that place.

Andy Johnson's Family.

The Secretary of War has given a permit to Andy Johnson's family to leave for the enemy's camp.

Changing Front—A Usurpation Predicted.

(From the New York Herald.)
The disasters of the past two weeks have occasioned a change of front in the Republican press, and journals that were only a few days ago denouncing all who found fault with the conduct of the Administration, now confess the failure of the experiment of Republican administration, and rail at the imbecility that has marked the course of the Government. The N. Y. Times trims its sails to meet the storm of indignation that sweeps over the North with all the address of an experienced navigator, and, forgetting its denunciation of McClellan three or four days ago, sends before the wind ahead of all other craft on the new track. From its eleventh-hour convictions we extract the following:

In a word, the battles of the last year—the conflicts in front of Richmond, the retreat of our army first from their fortifications to the James river, and then from the James river and the Peninsula to the Rappahannock—the repulse of our troops in their march towards Richmond, and the battles by which they covered their retreat to the Potomac, and the general conduct and upshot of the year's campaign, have been disastrous in the highest degree to the Union cause. And this is known and felt to be the fact by every man of intelligence, from one end of the country to the other.

We might possibly flatter the vanity of individuals responsibly connected with the army or the Government, if we were to shut our eyes to this palpable and unmistakable fact. We know very well the penalty of telling unpleasant truths. But we know also that, in such a country as this, with such a people as ours, no good can possibly be accomplished by the systematic concealment of facts, however unpleasant, and that nothing but disaster and ruin can follow systematic misrepresentation of current events, however amiable the motives. The best service any man, whose business is to tell the people anything, can render them, is to tell them the truth.

And the worst service any man can render the Government or the country, at this, the most critical instant of its fate, is to hoodwink either into the belief that the people are satisfied with the condition of affairs—that the people look upon the campaign of the past year as having been crowned by a "long line of glorious victories," and that they will be content to see the army hallooed and the Government managed for the year to come as they have been for the year that is past. Others must see for their line of duty the truth.

We shall incur no risk of damaging the country by deceiving the Government. It is but little we can do for the salvation of the Union—but we can at least refuse to shut our eyes to its destruction. We tremble to think of what may follow the successful judgment of a rebel army on loyal soil. We do not fear the division of the Union, so much as the overthrow of the Government. No man of ordinary political sagacity can conceal from himself the fact that there is a deep, strong, unrelenting political machination underlying all the movements of the war, and giving character and color to the developments of public opinion. There are men North and South—men of ability, of character, of position, both civil and military—who look to the possibility of saving the Union in other ways than by simply conquering the rebels and compelling by force their return to their allegiance. We need not tell any one that there are men who regard this war as having been brought upon the country by the triumph of the Republican party, and who do not believe it possible to end it and preserve the Union, until the results of that triumph are for the moment set aside and the country has a chance to plant the Government upon another basis. But we can tell President Lincoln that there are men in the army who do not believe the war will end, except by conceding the independence of the South, unless the Government is again restored to Southern control or a Convention is held to form a Constitution under which both North and South can live together in a common Union. We do not know that any officer in the army would advocate, or in any event aid the execution of such a scheme. But we warn the President against doing anything, directly or indirectly, by neglect or by positive acts, to encourage the development of such a sentiment, or to stimulate in any heart the toleration of such a thought. We need not warn him of the absolute necessity of crushing the growth of such treason and disloyalty in its beginning. But we may warn him that this cannot be done by the exercise of force, but only by the display of strength on the part of the Government. What the people want is a Government adequate to the emergency—a Government strong enough to meet any danger, however great—strong in will, strong in judgment, strong in resources, and strong in the confidence and respect of the people. President Lincoln's Government is not strong in any of these respects.

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On the War End by Spring.

The New York Herald thinks the war can easily be ended by next spring. It says:

In order to make sure of the desired result our army will not take the offensive till it is fully recruited, and the six hundred thousand new troops swell it to a million by the first of November next. By the same time the iron-clad gun-boats will have been finished, and the mailed fleet will number some fifty vessels, sufficient to capture Charleston, Savannah, and every port on the Southern seaboard, during the winter months, when such operations are more practicable, in consequence of the milder temperature. These invincible vessels moreover, can penetrate the interior of the country by the water courses and aid the movements of our armies in the Gulf State. The armies put in motion by the first will sweep in such overwhelming force over Virginia and the entire South that effective resistance will be impossible, and the rebel forces will be all surrounded and captured or disorganized and dispersed, so that by the middle of January the rebellion will have received its death blow, and the republic will have vindicated its title of "one and indivisible."

Killing Yankees With Stones.

At the late battle of Manassas, a North Carolina regiment, having exhausted its ammunition, took to pelting the Yankees with stones. Having an advantageous elevated position, they actually held the vandals at bay, killing and wounding considerable numbers, till relief came.

The Richmond Examiner alludes to this circumstance as follows:

Two gentlemen who, since the battle of the 30th ult., have been engaged in burying the dead on the plains of Manassas, arrived at Gordonsville yesterday. They report that near a rocky outcrop in the railroad, which runs through the battle-field, they counted seventy Yankees who had been killed with pieces of rock. The rocks, clotted with blood, lay near, and in many cases upon, the inanimate forms of the Yankee soldiers. This account corroborates with the story which we had previously of a regiment of our men, during the battle of the 30th, after having exhausted their ammunition, assailed their adversaries with stones and pieces of rock.

Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, wife of the late ex-President Tyler, is on her way North. She is a native of Long Island, New York, and it is understood that she goes to the old homestead to pass the remainder of her days. She has her six children with her.

W. H. Seward.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)
Although the report is not confirmed that Seward is to be sent on a foreign mission, that day of honorable banishment may not be far distant. We have no doubt he is anxious to hide his head in some foreign land, and escape the tempest which will ere long be howling over the North for the author of the war. He is the man, he, Wm. H. Seward, pre-eminently the man who fired "the Ephraim dome" of the old American Union, and whose name will be immortal in the hate and execration of his countrymen. There were causes at work in the antagonistic institutions, interests, and habits of the people, which rendered ultimate dissolution inevitable; but, if there had been no such man as Wm. H. Seward, the generation at least might have died in its bed in peace. A hundred and fifty thousand of Seward's countrymen, whose bones now bleach the soil they came to desecrate, might be dwelling in contented homes, and hundreds of thousands more, whom he is training for the same infernal purpose, might have lived to a good old age. He organized purely for the purpose of his own election the political Abolition party which brought the old Union to destruction. No other man in the North possessed the peculiar combination of intellectual and moral qualities necessary for that purpose. It is true he failed in obtaining the first nomination of his party for the Presidency, but, as Secretary of State, he was the actual, if not the nominal President, and he was sure of being Lincoln's successor till "wicked rebellion" assumed its gigantic proportions, rendering the subjugation of the South necessary to the preservation of that glorious Union—that is the election of Wm. H. Seward to the next Presidency of the United States.

When American school-boys used to read in history of bloody tyrants in ancient times and even in modern Europe who remorselessly sacrificed the lives of their helpless subjects in mere wars of ambition, such beings seemed to be monsters belonging to a fabulous period, whose character it was scarcely possible to believe in. What boy or man on all this continent twenty years ago suspected that among the aspirants for American favor, in a row of Senators whose diminutive forms were lost in the gigantic shadows of Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, sat a man who was to play in the political Paradise of the new world the part of Satan in Eden; a man whose lust of power and place would hurl a towering Republic to the dust, and convert its finest fields into Golgotha. Yet, we have lived to see this miracle of Diabolism, and to realize that no form of quarrel can purify but man nature or preserve the people from those calamities, inevitable as plagues and pestilence, in which the selfish and unprincipled ambition of the few may involve the innocent and unoffending many.

In what country the Premier of Lincoln will ultimately find his anticipated exile, we know not; but his infamy is as wide as the earth, and he can visit no spot on this planet where he is not already known and despised. There is no civilized court in which, whatever the outward forms of respect to an ambassador, there will not be a secret contempt for the most mendacious and hypocritical public man of this country, and for the impostor who promised so often that the rebellion should be put down in sixty and ninety days. The reputation of Arnold and Burr, in future ages, will be fragrant and glorious compared with that of Wm. H. Seward.

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At the late battle of Manassas, a North Carolina regiment, having exhausted its ammunition, took to pelting the Yankees with stones. Having an advantageous elevated position, they actually held the vandals at bay, killing and wounding considerable numbers, till relief came.

The Richmond Examiner alludes to this circumstance as follows:

Two gentlemen who, since the battle of the 30th ult., have been engaged in burying the dead on the plains of Manassas, arrived at Gordonsville yesterday. They report that near a rocky outcrop in the railroad, which runs through the battle-field, they counted seventy Yankees who had been killed with pieces of rock. The rocks, clotted with blood, lay near, and in many cases upon, the inanimate forms of the Yankee soldiers. This account corroborates with the story which we had previously of a regiment of our men, during the battle of the 30th, after having exhausted their ammunition, assailed their adversaries with stones and pieces of rock.

Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, wife of the late ex-President Tyler, is on her way North. She is a native of Long Island, New York, and it is understood that she goes to the old homestead to pass the remainder of her days. She has her six children with her.